

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1827.

[NO. 159.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate place on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8558

Thomas Trotter

Is appointed Agent for Yates & McIntyre for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.

Sept. 29, 1827.—50

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face partly towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, } Petition for partition of
Alston Spratt & Eliza his wife. } Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

L. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6557.—pr. adv. 52.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another estate, the above property is offered for cash or credit, or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers. WM. J. POLK.

Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—537f.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—50

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations; and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

W. T. BRANTLY.

15th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

The Subscribers

HAVE and will keep on hand, as usual, an extensive assortment of

Marble Tablets and Tomb Stones,

which they will furnish with neatness and despatch.

ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.

Cheraw, Nov. 9, 1827.—3159

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, by the subscriber, in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, a new

Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

with gilt edges, fastened with a string, and containing \$35 in cash, besides notes to a considerable amount, and receipts and other papers of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will leave the Pocket Book with the notes and papers, either at Mr. John Irwin's store, or the Printing Office, shall be entitled to the thirty-five dollars, and no questions asked.

THOMAS SEARCY.

Nov. 15, 1827.—3159

John M. Robison's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M. Robison, deceased, either by note or book account, will make immediate settlement, as no longer indulgence can be given. Those that do not avail themselves of this opportunity, will find their notes in the hands of an officer.

R. A. SAMPLE, Adm'r.

November 13, 1827.—3159

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TAYLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina,

Lincoln County.

Court of Equity, October Term, 1827.

Henry Lutz vs. The heirs of Jacob Lutz, sen. deceased.—Petition for sale of Lots.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that Daniel and Jacob Lutz, sons of George Lutz, deceased, and Philip Ikard and Susannah his wife, Sally Head and John Lutz, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that they and each of them be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1828, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and heard ex parte as to them.

Test. JAMES HILL, c. m. r.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

JUNIOUS SNEED, Cashier.

9162.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.

October 24, 1827.—54*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1827.

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Postmaster.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C.

October 1, 1827.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY REFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

A Meeting of the Citizens of Newbern, favourable to the cause of civil government, and friendly to the National Administration, took place at the Court House in this town, on Thursday evening the 15th of November. The Meeting was numerous and respectable beyond any ever witnessed here, and presented an instance of unanimity among all parties without a parallel, on any political question. Hardy B. Croom, Esq. addressed the Meeting in a speech which evinced great classical taste and research, and was followed by the Hon. John H. Bryan in a most eloquent, soul-stirring appeal, amid loud, long, and oft-repeated acclamations and plaudits, which gave evidence of the enthusiasm which animated all.

The Hon. William S. Blackledge was called to the Chair, and Colonel John I. Pasteur appointed Secretary. On motion of Hardy B. Croom, Esq., a Committee, nominated by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Hardy B. Croom, the Hon. John H. Bryan, John Burgwyn, Dr. Peter Custis, John P. Daves, Edward Graham, and Edward G. Pasteur, was appointed to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting, who, after having retired a short time, submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Your committee, in common with many of their fellow-citizens, view with alarm the intemperate struggle which now agitates our country on the Presidential question, and are seriously impressed with the belief, that a crisis has arrived, when every individual who loves our Republican system—who admires our free institutions, and values the blessings of Law and Order, is imperatively called upon to make a stand against an opposition as violent as it is groundless—an opposition commenced in prejudice, before the Administration was even organized, or had developed its principles.—On the subject of the Presidential contest, your committee would briefly state, that they have ever considered the Executive chair of these United States, in point of elevation, as the first in the political world—the goal of human ambition; that the able and faithful discharge of its arduous duties calls into exercise the noblest efforts of the human mind, and the most disinterested patriotism. On this depends our happiness and prosperity at home—our dignity and respectability abroad. Wisdom, moderation, and justice, they conceive, should be the distinguishing traits of our Chief Magistrate. The candidates for this high and responsible office, are John Quincy Adams and General Andrew Jackson. Placing this momentous question on its true basis, that of qualification, the only ground upon which a patriot should claim the distinction, or a wise people should confer it, it remains with your committee to determine whether they shall recommend to your consideration the candidate whose claims are 'purely military,' whose talents are purely military—who is without any political or civil experience—who has been denounced by his most zealous advocates as unqualified by education, by habits and temper, and who, when entrusted with power, has abused it to the violation of the laws, and subversion of the constitution—or whether they shall recommend the present incumbent, whose life has been devoted to the faithful discharge of the most responsible civil duties—who is richly endowed with every essential requisite—who has grown gray in the service of his country, and who now stands, after a life of laborious study and experience, distinguished as the most accomplished scholar and profound statesman of the age. By Washington he was pronounced our most valuable public character, and when James Monroe selected him to fill the Department of State, on account of 'his acknowledged ability and integrity,' Gen. Jackson admitted, 'it was the best choice that could be made.' Your committee would further express their conviction that General Jackson owes his present elevation as a candidate for the Presidency, solely to the victory at New-Orleans—that they deprecate the precedent which sanctions the idea, that a single victory may be a passport to the Executive chair—that

they consider it an idolatrous devotion to military fame, which is fraught with imminent danger to the existence of our Republic—that it is at variance with the spirit of our constitution, and is an abandonment of those principles which have hitherto influenced the American People in the choice of their Chief Magistrate. Your committee moreover declare, that they consider the charge of bargain and corruption, preferred against our President and Secretary, as utterly groundless, and without a shadow of foundation; and that the impotent efforts made to substantiate it, only prove the malignity of their accusers. Your committee, in contemplating the labors of these enlightened statesmen in the Cabinet and Legislative Hall, behold monuments of American glory & usefulness, which will secure to them the everlasting gratitude of the American People.

Your committee entertaining such views, and believing that at such times, to be neutral is to be criminal, respectfully submit the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That in order to secure the continuance of a wise and able Administration of the affairs of the General Government, this meeting will use all honorable means to reflect our distinguished Chief Magistrate, John Quincy Adams.

2. Resolved, That this meeting has the fullest confidence in the present administration, which they conscientiously believe has at heart the best interests of the country and that they view with regret and alarm, the relentless opposition waged against men and measures, that have received the support and sanction of preceding Administrations, enjoying, in an eminent degree, the confidence of our common country.

3. Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens throughout the State, who are opposed to the election of General Jackson, to call meetings in their respective counties, and to cooperate with this meeting in the formation of an Anti-Jackson Electoral ticket.

4. Resolved, That a Committee of correspondence and vigilance be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to communicate with their fellow citizens in this district, and the other districts of the State, and to adopt such measures as will promote the success of the Administration Electoral ticket at the approaching Presidential Election.

On motion of John Burgwyn, Esq. the following persons were appointed to compose said Committee:

Edward Graham, Hon. William Gaston, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. Wm. S. Blackledge, John Frank Smith, James G. Stanly, John Burgwyn, Gen. Durant Hatch, Gen. Fine Allen, Isaac Taylor, William Dunn, William Hollister, Col. John I. Pasteur, Col. Thos. H. Daves, Samuel Simpson, John Sneed, Joseph Oliver, Silvester Brown, John P. Daves, Hardy B. Croom, Dr. Peter Custis, Dr. John T. Boyd, Asa Jones, Jeremiah Brown, Ed. G. Pasteur.

5. Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly, now convening at Raleigh, be respectfully invited to extend their consideration to the object of this meeting and its deliberations, and to assist their fellow citizens in the formation of an Anti-Jackson Electoral ticket for this State.

On motion of the Hon John H. Bryan, it was Resolved, That the Hon. Wm S. Blackledge be appointed Elector for this Electoral district.

6. Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Newbern Sentinel, and that the Editors of other papers printed in the State, be requested to republish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. S. BLACKLEDGE, Chairman.

JOHN I. PASTEUR, Secretary.

From the American Farmer.

HORSES.

Even the two following items will be considered as worth the subscription price of this paper by persons who have much to do with, and a proper feeling for horses.

Lovello, Va. Oct. 31, 1827.

DEAR SIR: The following extracts from a very popular scientific work now published in England, and called 'The Library of Useful Knowledge,' will save, I hope, many a poor horse from much suffering and injury. With this view, I take the liberty to offer them for publication in your very useful paper. Yours, with regard,

JAMES M. GARNET.

Speaking of the eye-lids of birds, the writer remarks: "A third eye-lid of the same kind is found in the horse, and called the *haw*; it is moistened with a pulpy substance (or mucilage,) to take hold of the dust on the eye ball and wipe it clean off; so that the eye is hardly ever seen with any thing upon it, though greatly exposed from its size and posture. The swift motion of the haw is given to it by a gristly, elastic substance, placed between the eye ball and the socket, and striking obliquely, so as to drive out the haw with great velocity over the eye, and let it come back as quickly. Ignorant persons, when this haw is inflamed from cold and swells so as to appear, which it never does in a healthy state, often mistake it for an imperfection; and cut it off: so nearly does ignorance produce the same mischief as cruelty! They

might as well cut off the pupil of the eye, taking it for a black spot.

The other extract relates to the horse's hoof, and is as follows: "The bones of the foot are not placed directly under the weight; if they were, in an upright position, they would make a firm pillar, and every motion would cause a shock. They are placed slanting, or oblique, and tied together by an elastic binding on their lower surfaces, so as to form springs as exact as those which we make of leather or steel for carriages. Then the flatness of the hoof which stretches out on each side, and the frog coming down in the middle between the quarters, add greatly to the elasticity of the machine. Ignorant of this, ill-informed farriers nail the shoe too far back, fixing the quarters, and causing permanent contraction—so that the contracted hoof loses its elasticity; every step is a shock; inflammation and lameness ensue."

From the National Journal.

The story trumped up by the National Palladium, and vouched for by the Richmond Enquirer, and then re-asserted by the Palladium as proved by the vouching of the Enquirer, and after this reciprocation of proof and courtesy, caught up by all the rest of the Opposition papers, and circulated thoroughly, about Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster and Mr. Bailey, and bargain, and federalists, and so forth, is retailed in the columns of the Nashville Republican, under the captivating title of "Important disclosure." We would recommend to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, Palladium, Evening Post, Nashville Republican, and all others who partake in the pious horror of a deed which so mortally wounded the character of the country, and who must, consequently, be delighted to find materials for the refutation of so awful an instance of human frailty, to republish the following contradiction, given by one of the very witnesses called upon by the party making the charge to support it:

The Greenfield (Mass.) Herald, received this morning, contains the following letter from Mr. A.:

An article in a late number of the United States Telegraph, has been shown me, containing the following paragraph:

"We aver, upon good authority, that Mr. Webster did say that he had a letter in his possession which pledged Mr. Adams to the Federal party, and he did show it to some, and offered to show it to another Federal gentleman, as an inducement to influence their votes for Mr. Adams. We will now name Mr. Warfield, of Maryland, Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, and Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware."

The reference to my name in the above article, is wholly gratuitous and without the slightest authority from me; and, so far as I know, the statement it contains is without the least foundation in fact. I never saw any letter from Mr. Adams in the possession of Mr. Webster, or of any other persons, relating to the Presidential election, or to the Federal party, or any other party. I never heard Mr. Webster say or intimate, that he had such a letter or any letter from Mr. Adams, nor have I ever had any knowledge from any source, of such a letter.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Greenfield, Nov. 7, 1827.

Manufactures in Virginia.—On Saturday last, a meeting of the people of Fredericksburg, Falmouth and the adjoining country, was held for the purpose of enquiring into the policy of establishing Manufactories at the Falls of the Rappahannock. Messrs. Harrison and Storow addressed the meeting in favor of the project, and a number of resolutions were passed, which the Editor of the Arena states that he should have been "glad to publish for the benefit of other parts of the State, but that a gentleman to whom they were lent for perusal, carried them off with him, nobody can tell where!"

To the high Tariff we were opposed: but as it is established, and is likely to remain as the settled policy of the country, we think Virginia and the Southern States generally, would be playing a churlish part not to make use of many advantages which nature has given them, and avail themselves of present favorable circumstances. In our opinion, the time has arrived for considering this matter seriously.

Pet. Int.

Governor of Georgia.—At the recent election in Georgia, Martin Van Beuren received 24 votes for Governor in the county of Chatham. In some of the retired parts of Connecticut, where the 4th of July is not celebrated until the latter part of September, the good people are said still to vote for Governor Trumbull, accounts of his death not having yet reached them. The worthy Georgians no doubt think that as they voted for Martin Van Beuren three years ago for Vice-President, they are in duty bound to lend him their suffrages henceforth and forever.

N. Y. Statesman.

An interesting decision to dealers in Lottery Tickets has taken place before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. It is in substance that the holders of Shares of lottery tickets, not signed by managers, cannot recover any portion of a prize, drawn to the number of their share, from the managers, but must look to the persons who signed the shares. They, and they only, are liable for the amount to which the prize share may be entitled. This is deserving the attention of those who purchase shares.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1827.

A quorum being present, the members qualified and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb, Barlett Yancy, Esq. was unanimously chosen Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Love, of Haywood, James W. Clark was appointed Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Sherard, the Senate proceeded to the election of Assistant Clerk, when, on the third balloting, Samuel F. Patterson was elected.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.—Received from the House of Commons, a message, agreeing to the proposition of this House, to appoint a joint select committee to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the two Houses. Messrs. Hawkins and Shober were then appointed to the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, said, he rose for the purpose of announcing to the Senate an event which ere this time must have reached individually the ear of every Member of this House. It is the death of that venerable public servant John Haywood, Esq. who for the last forty years has stood at the head of the Treasury Department of this State. This is no time nor place to eulogise the merits of the dead. That faithful public servant, an honest man, "the noblest work of God," is gone to that "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns." He has shared the fate which soon or late awaits us all. Let us then, Mr. Speaker, pay a due tribute of respect to his memory. Let the Legislature of North-Carolina express those sentiments which every honest man in the State will feel on this mournful occasion. He held in his hand a series of resolutions which he asked leave to present to the consideration of the Senate as a small tribute of respect to his memory.

The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As a token of the deep respect we feel, and the great affection and veneration we have for the character and virtues of the deceased, that the Members of this House, with the Speaker at their head, attend his funeral, in procession, at the hour of three o'clock this afternoon; and that we wear crape on the left arm during the remainder of the session.

Resolved, That this House abstain from any further business during this day; and that a committee of five Members be appointed, to join a like committee on the part of the Commons, to confer with the family, and make suitable arrangements for the procession to the tomb of the deceased.

Messrs. Speight of Greene, Jones, Wilson of Edgecomb, Love and Riddick were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

TUESDAY, afternoon, 2 o'clock.—Mr. Speight, of Greene, from the committee appointed to confer with the family of the late John Haywood, Esq. and make suitable arrangements for the procession to the tomb of the deceased, reported,

That the procession for the interment of John Haywood, Public Treasurer of North-Carolina, will form on the public square east of the State House, march to the late dwelling of the deceased, and there join the family, relatives and friends of the deceased, and, in the following order, return to the Presbyterian Church, to attend a funeral discourse: thence in the same order return to the place of interment:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. The corpse, with three pall-bearers on each side.
2. The family and relatives of the deceased.
3. The reverend Clergy.
4. His Excellency the Governor and Heads of Departments.
5. The Judicial Officers of the State.
6. The Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons.
7. The Committee of Arrangements.
8. Members of the Senate and Clerks.
9. Members of the Commons and Clerks.
10. Officers of the two Houses.
11. Citizens and Strangers.

Resolved, That Gen. Thomas Love, Gen. Alexander Gray and Col. Willis Riddick, of the Senate; and Col. Gillespie, Col. Daniel Glisson and Col. Enoch Foy, of the Commons, be requested to act as Pall-bearers.

Resolved, That the Rev. Doctor M'Peeters be requested to perform the funeral obsequies at three o'clock this afternoon.

Resolved, That Gen. Beverly Daniel be requested to act as Marshal of the day.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.—Mr. Hawkins, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that his Excellency would make a communication to the Legislature at 12 o'clock this day.

On motion of Mr. Pickett, the following standing committees were appointed:

Of Finance.—Messrs. Love of Haywood, Deberry, Vanhook, Bethune, Owen, Spaight of Craven, Wilson of Edgecomb, and Bailey.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Jones, Alexander, Gray, M'Eachin, Ward, Whitfield, Matthews, and Askew of Hertford.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. M'Dowell, Shober, Montgomery, Love, of Richmond, Hurst, Sherard, Hawkins, and Askew of Bertie.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.—A quorum of the Members appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Glisson, James Irrell, Esq. was unanimously elected Speaker; Pleasant Henderson, Clerk; Charles Manly, Clerk Assistant; John Lumsden, Principal Door-keeper; and Richard Roberts, Assistant Door-keeper.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.—Mr. Fisher rose and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker.—Every Member of this House has heard, and heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow, of the death of that most excellent man, who, for so many years, presided over the Treasury of the State. Full of years, and clothed with honors, he has left the scenes so long adorned by his presence, and gone to reap the rewards of a well spent life. His mortal remains will soon mingle with the clods of the valley; but his virtues, his immortal virtues, will continue to live in the memories of the thousands who knew him, and loved him; and to know him was to love him.

JOHN HAYWOOD, the deceased, spent his life in the service of his native State; more than 50 years has he lived in her service; and for the past 41 years, he has been the faithful steward of the Public Treasury. I challenge History, Ancient and Modern, to point out, in the long annals of fame, another example of an individual, who for half a century filled the most important offices of the State—and lived without reproach, and died without an enemy. If there be such an one, like John Haywood, his name is not only an honor to his country, but to the whole human family.

Strangers who never knew the venerable man whose loss we deplore, might think my language high-wrought and unmerited; but the hearts of the Members of this House will echo every sentiment I have uttered.

This, sir, is not the time or place to enlarge on the character and virtues of our venerable patriarch of the State; otherwise, were I to attempt to do justice to his merits, time would fail me; for his virtues were not confined to the compass of his official duties, they shone forth in all his actions, and illustrated every walk of his life.

I arose, sir, for the purpose of offering to the House the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House deeply deplore the loss the public has sustained in the death of John Haywood, Esq. the long tried and faithful Treasurer of the State.

Resolved, As a token of the deep respect we feel, and the great affection and veneration we have for the character and virtues of the deceased, that the Members of this House, with the Speaker at their head, attend his funeral, in procession, at the hour of 3 o'clock this afternoon; and that we wear crape on the left arm during the remainder of the session.

Resolved, That the House abstain from any further business during this day; and that a committee of five members be appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to confer with the family, and make suitable arrangements for the procession to the tomb of the deceased.

These resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and Messrs. Fisher, Moore, Scott, Donoho and Spruill were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.—Received from the Governor, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Campbell, a Message (as follows) which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to have it printed.

Message.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—The revolution of another year has given birth to no sensible variation in our political institutions. Under their unimpaired and continual usefulness, you have again assembled together. The general health of our State, during this period, and the abundant character of our productions, are blessings flowing from the Author of "every good and perfect gift," which merit our grateful and unfeigned thanks.

This general aspect of prosperity is gloomily chequered with the pecuniary embarrassment, so prevalent in our country. The facility of borrowing money since the establishment of the Banks, an uncontrollable thirst of speculation, (which may be regarded as its natural consequence,) and the depressed state of our staple commodities, are assigned by some, as the causes of this effect.—The peculiar situation of our commerce, which enables the adjoining States to become either temporary or permanent receptacles of our circulating medium, attended with the vexatious and losing concomitant of its being under the marketable value, and the more recent, though perhaps not less burdensome subject of the Tariff, are causes assigned by others. The want of individual industry and economy have doubtless had an extensive influence. How far any or all of these causes come within Legislative control, and what remedy, if any, should be applied, can be decided by you alone. The alteration of the Tariff, contemplated by the "Woolens Bill," would, from late circumstances, seem to invite peculiar and prompt attention. In opposition to the proposed alteration, a highly respectable

portion of the talent, learning and experience of an adjoining State has been exerted. So completely identified are our interests, situation and productions, that what is so interesting to them cannot surely be matter of indifference to us. And the dignity and interests of the State alike require that North-Carolina should not be silent.

To create and sustain within our own State, one or more commercial depots, which, through lines of easy, direct and cheap intercommunication, should connect the extremities of the country together; serving to keep the circulating medium, the very life-blood of commerce, in a continual and healthy flow throughout our own body politic—thereby destroying that injurious and unfortunate dependence on our sister States, (one of the principal causes alluded to above,) has been the ardent wish and anxious desire of every enlightened friend of the State. In the prosecution of this subject, much has been attempted, much has been expended, and but little has hitherto been done. In the conflict between the prejudices flowing from sectional feelings and the correct reason of the case, the energies of the State have been almost palsied and her attempts rendered comparatively abortive. The want of systematic arrangement, and the failure to select one or more points, combining the greatest variety of interests, upon which the accumulated energies of the State might have been thrown with irresistible effect, has been the source of almost total ruin to our system of Internal Improvements. With the information gained by an experience somewhat dearly purchased, and which must go far to destroy many of the theories previously adopted, we will be enabled to progress more steadily and successfully. So very familiar has this subject become to your honorable body and the public at large, and so frequent has been its discussion, that little remains to be said upon it, in a general view. In another communication, the details of the progress made during the past year, will be presented to you.

Connected with this system, is a subject, in which it is expected every sincere friend of his country will take a deep interest. I refer to the draining and reclaiming of our swamp and marsh lands. This work has already been commenced, in a manner highly creditable to your predecessors. They authorized the Board of Internal Improvements to employ surveyors to make the necessary examination of certain swamps, whose locality was specified, preparatory to the commencement of this important work. Two gentlemen, Mr. Nash, highly recommended by Gov. Clinton for science and skill in his profession, and Mr. Brazier, whose qualifications as a surveyor are well known, have been engaged during the greater part of the past Summer and Fall, in making surveys, drafting plats and collecting the information required. All of which will be communicated to you more at large. It is sincerely desired, that the result of the investigation which you may bestow upon the labours of these gentlemen, may be such as to induce you zealously to prosecute this work. Could these lands generally be reclaimed, the advantages resulting to the farming interest of the State, from the addition of such an immense body of arable lands, would be incalculable. To the benevolent and philanthropic no undertaking could be presented so acceptable as one proposing to diminish the quantum of human misery, by removing a fruitful source of disease, and converting a curse into a blessing. To the legislator it must be consoling to know, that while he, in this way, prevents the partial depopulation of the State, he is at the same time creating the most ample and permanent provision for the education of the poor of the rising generation. Did the subject hold out no other advantage, this of itself would entitle it to deep attention and untiring exertion. For, upon the education of the generation now growing up, and those that will come after, depends, in a great measure, the continuance, in their purity, of our happy forms of government. It is at once the source of public and private respectability, the spring of social and individual happiness.—Yet, with all the advantages which must incontestably flow from reclaiming the swamp lands and system of free schools, they are both in danger of failing, from the failure of the provision upon which both were measurably based. In their aid the last Legislature authorised the Board of Internal Improvements, and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, respectively, to raise, by way of lottery, \$50,000, and allowed them to sell the privilege. After a fair experiment it has been found impossible to procure a purchaser. With you it remains to make such other and further provision, as shall seem best calculated to obtain objects so desirable. Whether the practice of some States, of granting exclusive privileges to the purchasers of lotteries sold by such States, by totally prohibiting the sale of tickets in any other lottery, would render the privilege offered for sale, by this State, more valuable, or whether any other system can be resorted to, are subjects which may deservedly claim your attention.

In reference to our Judiciary, I hope to be excused in again calling the atten-

tion of the Legislature to the present mode of compensating prosecuting officers. The public interest and the due and impartial administration of justice alike require that the most efficient talents should be secured. This can only be done by offering such compensation as will amply reward the toils and exertions of the officer. To destroy any undue bias, and render the administration of justice, in our Courts, completely impartial, this compensation should be fixed and certain, and not dependent upon the issue of the trial. It is a subject of great importance, and cannot fail to secure for itself your serious consideration.

By a resolution of the last General Assembly, the Executive was requested to make application to the British Government, for liberty to procure such materials as were in their possession, relating to the colonial history of this State. In compliance with this resolution, I addressed a letter to Mr. Gallatin, through the honorable H. Clay, who, with promptness and that urbanity for which he is distinguished, immediately attended to it and had the communication forwarded. Mr. Gallatin gave the application his zealous and efficient support. That it was met with great liberality of feeling on the part of the British authorities, will appear from the following extract, taken from Mr. Gallatin's letter, and the correspondence and documents herewith transmitted: "I received, in June last, through the department of State, a letter from the Governor of North-Carolina, enclosing a resolution of the General Assembly of that State, and requesting me, in conformity therewith, to apply to the British Government, for leave to procure copies of such documents, in the public offices here, as relate to the colonial history of North-Carolina. I found, in every quarter, the most liberal disposition on that subject. Not only the leave was granted; but the Board of Trade had an index prepared, of all the records that had reference to the Province of North-Carolina, in order that the State might point out those documents of which copies should be wanted, and I now transmit my answer to the Governor, enclosing the index and other papers relative to the subject." In compliance with an act of the last Session, "prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians," Gen. Thomas Love, of Haywood, and Col. G. D. Donoho, of Caswell, were appointed Commissioners, and Matthew Baird, Esq. of Burke, the Principal Surveyor. The appropriation, made by the Legislature, for this purpose, proved insufficient. From this cause and several defects in the law, after these gentlemen had made considerable progress in the discharge of their several duties, it was found necessary to discontinue their operations and await the determination of your honorable body. The correspondence upon this and a collateral subject, together with the advice of the Council of State, who were consulted, are herewith transmitted, and respectfully submitted to your consideration. In compliance with a resolution of the same Session, in reference to the fee simple held by the State in the Tuscarora lands, notice was given in the papers published in this place, that proposals would be received, by the Executive, for the purchase of said right. No proposals have yet been received, either from the lessees of said lands or others. I respectfully refer you to the report of Dr. S. J. Baker, Wm. R. Smith and Wm. Britton, Esqrs. Commissioners appointed by the resolution, to make an appraisal and the survey of the lands, for information on these points.

During the last Summer, the unexpected and lamented death of Col. J. Hawkins, late Comptroller, a faithful and efficient officer, caused me to convene the Council of State, who advised the appointment of Jno. L. Henderson, Esq. of Salisbury. With you it remains to make a permanent appointment.

It has also become my painful duty to announce to you the death of that excellent and venerable man, John Haywood, Esq. late Treasurer of this State. To attempt to recount his many virtues, would far exceed the limits of this communication. His character was beyond reproach and without a stain—his integrity unquestioned—and his reward, the unlimited confidence of his fellow-citizens, enjoyed for more than forty years. That North-Carolina had, at the head of her Financial Department, such an individual, was justly her pride and boast. It remains with you to supply the vacancy, which this melancholy event has occasioned.

The resignations of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, are herewith transmitted.

In a few days, my constitutional term of service will terminate. Permit me to say, on this occasion, that I shall ever cherish, with lively gratitude, the continued confidence reposed in, and the friendly indulgence exercised towards me, on the part of your honorable body; and to express a hope, that it may, in some degree, have been merited by a faithful and conscientious discharge of the Executive duties. If I have failed in aught, it is ascribable to errors of judgment; for I feel assured of having acted with an "eye single" to the welfare and prosperity of the State. That your exer-

tions may be successfully directed to the best interests of our common country, is the sincere wish of,
Gentlemen, yours, with high consideration and respect,

H. G. BURTON.
Executive Department, N. C. 21st Nov. 1827.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1827.

New Treasurer.—We learn from the Register of the 27th ult. that on the day previous, John S. Haywood, oldest son of the late Treasurer, was elected by the Legislature, Treasurer of the State for the ensuing year, by a majority of 136 votes of his competitor, James Seawell, of Fayetteville.

LEGISLATURE.

The subjoined additional proceedings of the General Assembly, are extracted from the Register of Tuesday last:—

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.—On motion of Mr. Pickett, the following references were made of the various subjects embraced in the Governor's Message, viz:

So much as relates to Internal Improvements, to Messrs. Owen, Brodnax, Deberry, Williams of Martin and Bethune.

So much as relates to Marsh Lands, to Messrs. Speight of Greene, M'Eachin, Ward, Jones, and Askew of Hertford.

So much as relates to Public Education, to Messrs. Shober, Drake, Joiner, Franklin and Whitfield.

So much as relates to the Judiciary, to Messrs. Pickett, Bailey, Hinton, Lock, and Reinhardt.

So much as relates to procuring from the British Government, documents relating to our Colonial History, Messrs. Wilson of Edgecomb, Davidson, M'Millan, Montgomery and Ramsay.

So much as relates to the selling and surveying of the Lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians, &c. to Messrs. Spaight of Craven, Alexander, Love, Thompson and Williams, of Beaufort.

On motion of Mr. Owen, so much as relates to the alteration of the Tariff, contemplated by the "Woolen's Bill" was referred to a joint select Committee, consisting on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Owen, Pickett, Speight of Greene, Spaight of Craven, and Brodnax. The House of Commons subsequently appointed on their part, Messrs. Settle, Eccles, Fisher, Blount and Wheeler.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.—The House proceeded to the appointment of their Standing Committees, viz:

Of Claims.—Messrs. Perry, Hardy, Foy, Dickerson, W. Jones, Glisson, Busbee, Webb, Clement, M'Lean, Brevard, Clayton, Stewart, Bynum, M'Dermid and Thomas.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. W. W. Stedman, Burke, Nelson, Adams, Leonard, Foy, Smith, Whitaker, Hampton, Simpson, Neal, Patterson, Green, King, Underwood and Seawell.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Wheeler, Dozier, Benners, Blount, Hill, Kerr, Stockard, Lawson, Burnett, Fisher, Allen of Buncombe, Love, Battle, Shin, M'Nair and Eccles.

Of Privileges & Elections.—Messrs. Bateman, Tillet, Kilpatrick, Borden, Moore, M'Millan, Boon, Donoho, Jones, Williams, Baker, Conrad, Wilkinson, Cooper, Boykin and Wadsworth.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Barnard, Cherry, Hastings, Simmons, Stephens, Lewis, Glasgow, Sutton, Hough, Newland, Gold, Mann, Gary, Little and Hodges.

On Education.—Messrs. White, Ball, Whitfield, Blackledge, Gillespie, Gilmore, Taylor, N. Steadman, Morehead, Alexander, Gordon, Brittain, R. H. Jones, Ruffin, Marshall and Purcell.

Messrs. Pool, Blount, Moore, Scott, Troy, Mitchell, Spruill and Eccles form the Committee of Finance on the part of this House.

Friday, Nov. 23.—On motion of Mr. Jones of Warren,

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to draining or reclaiming Marsh or Swamp Lands, be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement. So much as relates to Public Instruction, to the Committee on Education; and so much as relates to the Administration of Justice, to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,
Resolved, That so much of said Message, as relates to a communication from the American Minister at London, be referred to a joint select Committee of three members from each House, with instructions to inquire what measures this Legislature should take, consistent with considerations of just policy, towards the publication of a History of North-Carolina; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Brevard,
Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the final settlement of the accounts of Executors and Administrators in such manner as to secure to creditors a just and equal proportion of their debts and demands, according to their respective amounts, out of the assets in the hands of such Executors or Administrators.

On motion of Mr. Alexander,
Resolved, That the same Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to subject the assets in the hands of an Executor or Administrator to attachment.

A meeting of the citizens of Pasquotank county, friendly to the present Administration and to the re-election of Mr. Adams, was held in Elizabeth City on the 10th ult. A preamble, clothed in temperate and dignified language, and resolutions

expressing the confidence of the meeting in Mr. Adams' administration, and their determination to use all laudable means to ensure his re-election, were adopted. A committee of correspondence was appointed; and delegates were elected to attend a Convention of delegates from all the counties composing that electoral district, to assemble at Hertford on the second Monday in February next, for the purpose of selecting some proper person to be placed on the electoral ticket for that district.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

We are requested to give notice, that a meeting of the friends of the Administration will be held at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Saturday, the 8th of December, to elect Delegates to attend the Convention at Raleigh on the 20th of this month.

Cabarrus.—A meeting of the friends of the Administration in Cabarrus county, was held at Concord yesterday. We expect to receive an account of its proceedings in season for our next.

Meetings of the friends of the Administration have also been called in the counties of Wayne, Camden, and Perquimans. The people are opening their eyes to the danger which threatens the country, in the triumph of the mere soldier over the profound Civilian; the excitement produced by the clamor and misrepresentations of the opposition, is dying away, and sober reflection taking its place; and the result will be, we firmly believe, the triumph of correct principles, of order and good government, in the re-election of Mr. Adams by the people. North-Carolina, too, we may indulge the hope, will aid in this good cause.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Washington, N. C. to his friend in this place, dated Nov. 22d, 1827.

*DEAR SIR,—A great meeting has this day been held at the Court House in this place, by the friends of the present Administration of the General Government and those opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Chief Magistracy—I say a great meeting, for I have never known as many to meet in this place before on any similar occasion, and many meetings of the kind have been held here."

The balloting for Comptroller takes place this day. The following gentlemen are in nomination for the office, viz. John L. Henderson, of Salisbury, (the present incumbent,) James Legrand, of Anson, John H. Greene, of Warren, James Grant, of Halifax, Thomas Blackwell, of Rockingham, David Stone, of Raleigh, James Houze, of Franklin, Samuel S. Downey, of Granville, Ambrose K. Ramsey, of Chatham, R. W. Goodman of Lenoir and Archibald M'Nair of Richmond.—Register, Nov. 27.

Major Noah says: "The Legislature of Tennessee has instructed their Members of Congress to prefer articles of impeachment against the President." No, no, Major: the Tennessee Legislature have done no such thing. Fear and shame have had more power over that body than they ever exercised over Major Noah. They would have done it had they dared; but they could not screw up their courage so high as to meet the public indignation which such a measure would have called forth.

National Journal.

India.—Late advices from India inform us, that a severe battle had been fought in Upper India between a numerous body of the Afghan tribes and the troops of Rajah Runjit Singh. The Afghan army consisted, it is said, of 90,000 infantry and 10 thousand horse, whilst that of the Runjit's amounted to only between 15,000 and 20,000 men. The armies met on the banks of the Indus, near to the village of Seydeo, when the attack was commenced by the Afghans; but the greater part of their host being ill armed and less organized, made no impression on the Sinhs, who put their enemies to the rout. In the flight great numbers were sabred by Runjit's cavalry and a body that had taken shelter in the village of Seydeo was surrounded and entirely destroyed. The Afghans lost eight pieces of artillery, and about a hundred swivels, and their camp was plundered by the victors.

DOMESTIC.

Considerable excitement has been for some time past, visible on our North-east frontier, in consequence of the disposition exhibited by the inhabitants of Canada and Nova Scotia to interrupt and injure American citizens, settling on the territory which intervenes between Canada and New Brunswick and to interfere with our right to take fish, and to land on the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of curing them. As relates to our settlers on the territory, the possession of which is disputed by the Canadians,

force seems to have been resorted to for the purpose of expelling American citizens, and one of our fellow-citizens is said to have been arrested under a process from a Canadian magistrate, and actually conveyed to prison, and subjected to trial and a fine. This is to be regretted, because it has a tendency to produce ill will, and a desire of retaliation, which ought to be avoided on every account. We have given, in our last paper, extracts from the treaties of Paris and of Ghent to show what is the boundary line as described therein. Commissioners were appointed to have the line surveyed and settled. There is no dispute as to the real course of the boundary; but Great Britain is desirous to correct the mistake she made in conceding the territory which lies immediately between Canada and New Brunswick, and subjects all intercourse between them to a tedious and circuitous route, unless it can be carried on through the American territory. But the difference on the subject is for the discussion and decision of the governments and not of individuals, who choose to decide for themselves as to the value of the territory, and as to the means of possessing themselves of it. The inhabitants of that part of Canada lying contiguous to the claimed territory are very eager, and apparently very determined, to seize and possess it, laws and treaties, equity and moral obligation, to the contrary notwithstanding. But we hope the British Government will deem it right to repress this disposition, and not to sanction acts which must of necessity provoke retaliation from the individuals who consider themselves insulted and injured.

As to our practice of curing fish on the Magdalen Islands, which has also excited the displeasure of some of our neighbors, we have also taken pains to lay before our readers the article of the Convention of 1818 by which it is secured to us for a consideration, on our part, which is therein expressed. It is a right conceded to us forever; and if the superior industry and enterprise of our fishermen has been such as to excite the envy and ill will of their competitors, it is ungenerous in the latter to resort to complaints of outrages which have no foundation in truth, with a view to defeat that success which they are unable to subdue by fair rivalry. Like the disputes in Canada, however, we are bound to believe that these also are confined to persons who are ignorant of the stipulations of the Convention on the subject, and that the British Government will not be backward in repressing that spirit of opposition to American interests and proceedings which are in nowise contrary to the spirit of existing treaties.

National Journal.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

WILLIAMSTOWN, (N.S.) NOV. 8.

Last Sunday, a young Lady of this town, the daughter of D. W. Sloan, Esq. accidentally swallowed a pin, which lodged about half way down in its passage to the stomach. In the confusion and alarm that ensued, many expedients were adopted by kind hearted and afflicted friends, such as swallowing hard substances, &c. and by medical advice, which was immediately procured, emetics were also administered, but all to no purpose, except to render the situation of the patient more distressing. About ten hours after the accident, Doct. Emmons of this town was called in, and the remedy he applied, though simple, was to us novel and ingenious, and may be of use in similar cases, if made public. A common wire was used, about twelve inches and a half long, and doubled, with a piece of sponge attached to the end,—this in a dry state was easily passed down the passage below the pin, where it absorbed moisture and became so much swollen, that in drawing it up it completely filled the oesophagus, and brought up the pin, strongly attached to it.

The ingenuity and success of this operation reflect great credit on Dr. E.—and though modest merit, if consulted, might have forbidden any comment on our part, we feel that justice to him, and duty to the public, both require it.

Advocate.

Jacksonism in Vermont.—Mordecai M. Noah, editor of the N. Y. Enquirer, Judge of Israel, &c. &c., informs his readers, that "in the counties of Barre, Burlington, Montpelier, and Bennington, (Vermont) the Jackson men have carried the day." We are ignorant of the location of the three first mentioned counties—Sure, we are, they are not to be found on the map of Vermont. We all know where the county of Bennington is, and sure we are that there is not a single Jackson man returned as a member of the legislature from that county.—So much for the veracity of the Jew.

Rutland Herald.

Pottsville, Mount Carbon, Nov. 10.
MINING.—We are hourly reminded, in the midst of our avocation, of the mining operations which are going on in our immediate neighborhood as well as elsewhere. Within three hundred yards of where we are now sitting, a tunnel is being made into a hill, with the expectation of ultimately arriving at coal. The operations are carried on both night and day, by changes of hands. So far as the work has progressed, they have

advanced about 120 feet into the hill through a solid mass of rock. The workmen proceed almost entirely by blasting. The sensations produced by the explosion of the charges at night are such as most forcibly to remind us of "war's dread alarm," the bombardment of our town by a reckless foe, and the indiscriminate massacre of its inhabitants. We sincerely wish the enterprising proprietor success in his undertaking. The hills and mountains around us abound with coal, and there is little doubt that he will ultimately arrive at the desired object.
[Miner's Journal.]

The Pittsburg papers give gratifying accounts of the rapid improvements and growing importance of that place. The Phoenix cotton manufactory consumes 450 bales of cotton annually, and employs 200 hands, principally girls and boys. The proprietors of the above manufactory contemplate establishing another, which will consume 740 bales of cotton. At the glass factory of Page and Bakewell, glass is now cut by a steam power equal to that of ten horses. White Lead to the amount of 150 kegs, at one manufactory, is manufactured every month. A nail factory of Mr. Pachard, employing six hands, makes weekly about 5 tons of Juniata nails. The Juniata Iron works, the most extensive in the western country, constantly employs fifty-five hands, and daily rolls out three tons of bar iron, and manufactures twenty-six thousand weight of nails. The Foundry of Mr. Sewel produces about \$15,000 worth of castings annually. This is but a partial enumeration of the manufactories in full operation in this Sheffield of the new world. What an immense business then is done there, and unless he has witnessed it, can imagine the business bustle which every where meets the traveller.

Criminal Law.—The District Attorney of the city and county of Albany, New-York, having claimed the right to be present with the grand jury, and to conduct the examination of witnesses; and the Court of sessions being divided in opinion on the subject, it was submitted by the court to the Judges of the Supreme Court at the present term, who have decided: "That the District Attorney ought not to attend the Grand Jury for the purpose of examining witnesses, nor for any other purpose, but to advise them upon any question which they may put to him in relation to their duty."

On Saturday, the 3d instant, a new and beautiful Sloop of War, of 22 guns, was launched at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, (Mass.) She is called the *Falmouth*, and is considered to be one of the most perfect models of vessels of her class in our Navy.

Penalty.—Queen Elizabeth enacted for the regulation of her household, "that none toy with the maids on pain of four pence." Wonder what was the penalty for toying with the *Mistress*?

Charles XII. when absent from his kingdom, being thwarted in some favourite measure by his Diet, swore that he would send them one of his boots, which should compel their concurrence. Gen. Jackson, on the other hand, would swear to "cane" them and "cut off their ears."

Remarkable Fact.—All the evidence produced by Buchanan, Isaacs, Eaton and other friends of General Jackson in regard to the *intrigue* respecting the Presidential Election, most amply prove that the only actors in the plot, were the sworn friends and voters for Gen. Andrew Jackson.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE 27th of December next, being the Anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 82, Statesville. There will be, on the occasion, a procession, and brother N. W. Alexander will deliver an Address. Brethren of neighboring Lodges are invited to attend. In the evening a Ball will be given at Mrs. Mary Worke's.

By order,
THOS. KERR, Secretary.

Nov. 24, 1827.—2t60

Joel Alexander's Estate.

THE subscribers, having qualified as Administrators of the Estate of Joel Alexander, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 21st of December instant, at the late dwelling of the deceased, the following property, to wit:—Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Cotton, Fodder, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles. Also, will be hired, for the term of one year, several Negroes. Terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
THOS. H. ALEXANDER, } Adm'rs
Dec. 1, 1827.—3t61.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, &c.

I WILL SELL, at my former dwelling, and at a credit of twelve months, all my stock of horses, cattle and hogs; and 200 bushels Corn, for cash. Also, the plantation, at different credits; or it will be rented for one year, if not sold. Other articles also will be sold. Sale on the 13th December, to commence at 10 o'clock. Bond and security will be required; and due attendance will be given by me,
2t60
CYRUS ALEXANDER.

Found, by the subscriber, on the main road from Charlotte to Salisbury, a RIFLE GUN, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
3t61
THOS. L. HUTCHINSON,

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the exercises of this Institution, under the direction of his lady, with suitable assistance, will be resumed on the first day of January, 1828, and continue until the first of August, including a term of seven months. He flatters himself that the long experience of Mrs. Cottrell in the teaching and management of young ladies, and the general satisfaction she has given, will continue to her a liberal share of public patronage.

Prices of Tuition.

LITERATURE, for the above mentioned term, \$14
ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, 14
Music, on the Piano Forte, 28
One half payable in advance, the balance at the end of the session.

One dollar deposit money will be required of each student, to defray the expense of fire wood for the use of the school and to keep the windows, &c. in repair.

A few young ladies can be boarded in the Academy, on reasonable terms, and merchantable produce, at current prices, will be received in payment for boarding.

4t62 THOS. COTTRELL.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will resume the exercises of his *PRIVATE MALE ACADEMY*, on the first Monday in January next. The first session will continue until the 1st of August, at the rate of ten dollars for five months, as heretofore, payable in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

N. B.—Fifty cents from each student, in addition, for fire wood. 4t62

Hiring.

AT the late residence of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, I will hire out, for the term of one year, to the highest bidder, all the LANDS and NEGROES belonging to the estate of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.
November 28, 1827.—4t62r

Ambrose S. Boswell's Estate.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the Estate of Ambrose S. Boswell, deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to call and settle their accounts; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred recovery.

CLARK WEDDINGTON, } Adm'rs.
R. G. HOWARD, }
Nov. 30, 1827.—3t61r

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of October last, a boy by the name of Isaac Simons, bound to me by Mecklenburg County Court. He is about 19 years of age, has brown hair and a downcast look. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, under penalty of the law; and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

JAMES P. ROGERS.
November 27, 1827.—3t61r

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in June last, a negro fellow, 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar, it is believed, on his breast. He is supposed to be harbored somewhere between Charlotte and my residence, as he has been frequently seen. Whoever will apprehend said negro and return him to me, near Tuckasee Ford, or give me information so I get him, or secure him in any jail, shall be entitled to the above reward.

ROBERT WILSON.
Nov. 27, 1827.—3t61r

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 25th June last, a negro man named CHARLES. Said negro was purchased at the sale of the property of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, black color, and speaks very broken. Any person apprehending said negro and delivering him to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail in the State, so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward.

MOSES NEELY, sen.
Nov. 27, 1827.—4t62

BANK OF NEWBERN.

CHARLOTTE BRANCH, NOV. 23, 1827.
THOSE indebted to the Bank of Newbern at Charlotte, are hereby notified, that one tenth part of all notes offered for renewal, will be required from and after the first day of January next.

WM. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
3t60r

Will be Sold.

AT Public Sale, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, consisting of one first rate fellow, one boy, one woman and four children. Also will be rented, for one year, a small tract of land joining Wm. Berry-hill's plantation. Terms made known on the day of sale.

2t59 WM. SMITH, Adm'r.

Pocket Book Found.

FOUND, by the subscriber, in Charlotte, on Thursday, 15th inst. a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing several notes and receipts, but no cash. The owner can have it on application to me, and paying for this advertisement.
3t60
J. D. BOYD.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Maj. Harris, as a store, where he can be found at all times, except when professionally engaged.

P. C. CALDWELL.
Nov. 24, 1829.—2t59.

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Poetry.

THE BROKEN HEART.

She sank by slow degrees away,
As gentle flow'rets droop and die,
When severed from the parent spray;
But yet within her faded eye
There was expression, calm, though high,
So much of heav'n with earth was mix'd;
That as she yielded up her breath,
Death seem'd to have no triumph there,
For, oh! she triumph'd over death.

She fell, as falls the lonely dove,
When sever'd from its beautiful mate;
Yet thinking more of him whose love
Had made her own heart desolate,
Than of her own bright visions cross'd,
All for which life is valued, lost.

She sank by slow degrees away,
So calmly from her sorrows borne,
'Twas like the opening blush of day,
So softly spread—ye scarce can say,
Which is the twilight, which the morn.

Parity.

Mixing together profit and delight.

The Egyptian Year.—It appears that the first people that formed themselves into states after the deluge, gave only to their year 360 days. The Egyptians soon perceived that this year was shorter than the revolution of the sun; they therefore prolonged it by five more days which they added to the end of the twelve months, without making a part of either of them. In Egypt each of these days received the name of one of their divinities. But the Egyptians still saw that their year was yet too short, and that it was necessary to add a day more to every four years, in order to make it correspond with the movement of the sun; but, from religious scruples, they would not calculate among the other days, this sixth added day, in order that the commencement of their year should be definite. Thus, each day of the year thus sanctified happened in the course of a cycle of 1,460 days. It was not until the time of Augustus that they adopted the Julian year, and they made it commence in the month of August; twelve gods presided over the twelve months. They divided the year also into 36 parts, of 10 days each, and placed each division under the protection of inferior divinities. These geni or spirits were called Decans Imperateurs or watchers over portions of time of 10 days; they had their names, and particular functions allotted to them, and their astrologers attributed to them the most extensive influence over diseases and health. It has been supposed by some, that the Egyptians divided their year into 36 parts; after the divisions of their country, which was divided into 36 Nomes, or governments. The lucky and unlucky, or happy and unhappy days, formed a part of the legends of the ancient Egyptians. They observed them with the utmost exactness, and it is from them the superstition of lucky and unlucky days arose, which the counsellors had great difficulty to abolish. They are still indicated in the calendars of the 9th century, and the influence of them has descended to our own times, as we frequently see among certain classes of people.—*Lon. Jour. of Arts and Sciences.*

The Benefits of Perseverance.—An Irish gentleman lately paid his addresses to a rich widow, who conceived a horrible antipathy towards him, though in truth, there was nothing very dismaying in his personal appearance. His suit was rejected, but he would not take "No" for an answer. To escape his persecutions, the lady fled to England; but her lover discovered her at Bath, where he was as assiduous as ever. At Cheltenham, and at length sought refuge at Brighton. She had been, however, but a few days residing at the Steyne, when she observed her odious tormentor passing her window. He nodded to her with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance, and passed on. Regolved upon a desperate remedy, the lady sent her servant to request that he would favor her with an interview. He came; and on being left alone, she rehearsed the various persecutions she had suffered from him, and stated that she had sent for him, on that occasion, to put an end to them forever. "Now, Sir," said she, taking a Bible which lay upon the table, and kneeling while she raised it to her lips, with the utmost solemnity: "By the virtue of my oath, I will never marry you." This she of course deemed conclusive; but the gentleman, with amazing coolness, knelt beside her, and taking the book from her hand, kissed it also, at the same time exclaiming, "By the virtue of my oath, I was never certain of you until at this moment." Within six weeks afterwards they were mar-

ried! There is an old proverb verified in this instance—"Impudence pushes its way through the world."

DANIEL BOONE.

Boone thought little of titles and courts of record. Fences, butts, and bounds, and partition lines, and all the barbarous terms invented by the spirit of *Meum and Tuum*, the paltry letts and hindrances of civilization, were terms of unhappy omen in his ear. He finds himself circumvented by those, who had thought with more respect of these things; and in his age he fled from landholders and lawsuits in Kentucky to the banks of the Missouri. Here, on a river with a course of something more than a thousand leagues, all thro' a wilderness, an ample and pleasant range was open to his imagination. We saw him on those banks. With thin grey hair, a high forehead, a keen eye, a cheerful expression, a singularly bold conformation of countenance and breast, and a sharp and commanding voice, and with a creed for the future, embracing not many articles beyond his red rival hunters, he appeared to us the same Daniel Boone, if we may use the expression, jerked and dried to high preservation, that we had figured as the wanderer in woods, and the slayer of bears and Indians. He could no longer well descry the wild turkey on the trees, but his eye still kindled at the hunter's tale, and he remarked that the population on that part of the Missouri was becoming too dense, and the farms too near each other for comfortable range, and that he never wished to reside in a place where he could not fall trees enough in his yard to keep up his winter fire. Dim was his eye with age, it would not have been difficult, we apprehend, to have obtained him, as a volunteer on a hunting expedition over the Rocky Mountains. No man ever exemplified more strongly "the ruling passion strong in death."

[Western Review.]

From Zion's Herald.

AFFECTING OCCURRENCE.

The following affecting account was related to me a few years since, while travelling in the western country, of two men, who went into the celebrated Mammoth Cave, which is situated in Greene's county, Kentucky, and is about ten miles in length, with the intention of exploring it.

These men, after having provided themselves with a lantern, food and refreshments sufficient for one or two days' journey, entered the cave, and commenced their subterranean tour. As they walked on from one apartment to another, viewing, in astonishment, the wonders of this stupendous cavern, they often came to large and almost fathomless pits, which, they passed with much difficulty, by crawling on their hands and knees. They proceeded in this way, walking and crawling, for about a day, and, in the meantime, they had passed a number of these pits. They had passed one of them, when, by some fatal accident their light was extinguished. One of them, in the agony of despair, appeared to lose his reason—became bewildered—whirled round, exclaiming, Lord have mercy on us, and fell; and in falling, plunged headlong into the pit they had just passed. His companion listened, and heard him distinctly strike on the bottom and groan. He called to him, but received no answer—he called again, but all was silent as the tomb. I thought, said he, had I but fallen with him it would have been a happy circumstance, for to attempt to find the mouth of the cave, and pass the many dangerous places they had met with in entering, must, he conceived, be impossible. He thought therefore of dying only by starvation. He concluded, however, to make an attempt to get out; he could but die, he thought, by sharing the fate of his companion, and this would the sooner put an end to his sufferings. He sat out, crawling on his hands and knees, and proceeded safely in this way for about a day, when he again yielded to his feelings and burst into tears. This alone, he said, relieved his agony. He set out again, but with little hope of ever arriving at the mouth of the cave, and continued winding his way in midnight darkness about a day longer. As they entered the cave, they observed that it branched off in various directions, and he concluded he had taken the wrong one, and was as far, or farther from the entrance than when he set out. He sat down, he said, with the determination of waiting patiently the approach of death. The possibility again occurred to him of finding the way out; and once more he summoned his remaining strength, and commenced groping his way thro' the dreary cavern—and on the morning of the third day, when nature was nearly exhausted, and all hope had fled, he

thought he observed the dawn of light; and on suddenly turning a corner, the morning star shone full in his face! His feelings, he said, must be imagined, for they could not be described.

"The Spy."—The man from whom Cooper drew the character of Harvey Birch, in his popular novel, *The Spy*, is yet living, and was in New York, a few days ago, attending the Circuit Court as a witness. He went to the Lafayette Theatre, to witness the representation of the national mole-drama of the *Spy*, in which he is made to perform so interesting a part. He is 77 years of age, and still hale and hearty.

ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL.

There is one thing in connection with all schools of which parents are sensible, and in reference to which they are often excessively unreasonable. We refer to the practice of taking off their children occasionally from school, either for purposes of business or pleasure, though most usually for the latter. This is little thought of at the time; and "la! it is but half a day, and she is so smart she can catch up with her class to-morrow," is frequently an excuse urged by a fond mother for allowing her daughter some indulgence it would be better she should dispense with; while the boys are often taken off by their fathers to run errands, or permitted to play truant from a similar inconsiderateness. The worst of it is, the blame at last comes on the innocent instructor. His classes are deranged by an unequal progress between those scholars who constantly attend and those who are occasionally absent—lessons partly got are forgotten, and the ground is to go over again—an impatience of the restraints of the school, together with the mortification of losing a post of honor, or not reaching some object in view, which another, who has steadily pursued it, has in the meantime attained are inevitable consequences of a few days absence—and then when the quarter comes round, the parent is sure to find fault with the teacher, because the child is not so far advanced as some of his mates, who have not lost a day during the term. Perhaps this feeling, is sometimes carried so far that a child is taken away from the school, on the ground of the supposed neglect or incapacity of the instructor, when the only difficulty has been the constant interruptions to the progress of the pupil, occasioned by the indulgence of the parents.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Harem of the Mogul.—As the climate obliges the ladies of the harem to wear only very light dresses, there are some manufactured of silk of so fine a texture, that the whole dress does not weigh more than an ounce! They repose in these dresses, which they change in the morning, casting aside the former, as of no further use. Every day they assume a dress of a different color. They are adorned, besides, with an immense quantity of Jewels; the collar of their robe is bordered with two bands of diamonds, encased in the centre of two rows of pearls, crossing upon the stomach. Their ear-rings and bracelets are of surprising beauty. Their fingers, and also their toes, which are bare, the feet being covered with the sandals only, are ornamented equally with the most beautiful rings. All the wives of the Mogul and all the princesses (his daughters) carry on the thumb of the right hand, in the form of a ring, a small looking-glass, bordered with pearls. They cast their eyes incessantly upon this mirror; it is with them the occupation of every moment. Their most becoming ornament is a golden girdle of the breadth of two fingers, enriched with jewels. Mantles of the same metal are suspended to it, strowed with diamonds, whose points are terminated by knots of pearls. What is very surprising is, that each of these ladies has a change of six or eight sets of these pearls.

ON THE LOVELINESS OF WOMAN.

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of thy complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of thy person, nor yet the costly robes and decoration that compose thy artificial beauty—No! Nor that enchanting glance which thou darrest with such lustre on the man thou deignest worthy of thy affection. It is thy pleasing deportment—thy chaste conversation, thy sensibility, and the purity of thy thoughts—thy affable and open disposition—sympathising with those in adversity—comforting the afflicted—relieving the distressed—and, above all, that humility of soul, that unfeigned and perfect regard of the precepts of Christianity. These virtues constitute thy *Loveliness*. Adorned with but those of nature simply, they will shine like the refulgent sun, and display to man that the loveliness of thy person is not to be found in the tinsel or ornaments of the body, but in the reflection of the rectitude and serenity of

well-spent life, that soars above the transient vanities of this world. And when thy days are ended here upon earth, thy happy spirit shall wait itself to the regions of eternal bliss.

A few days ago, a gentleman and an Irishman were riding together on the top of the Newark and Graham coach, when the former missing his handkerchief, very rashly charged it, but finding it again, he had the good manners to beg pardon for the affront, saying it was a mistake; to which honest Pat replied with great readiness—"Arrah my jewel, then it was a mutual mistake, you took me for a thief, and I took you for gentleman!"

Who will wear corset boards now?—An Indiana paper states that a zealous clergyman in the midst of his sermon broke out thus—"My dear sisters, I have no doubt but that there are corset boards enough in this congregation, if collected together, to shingle a hen-roost!"

The English manage things differently from us. Thomas Jefferson was a patriot of the revolution—drafted our great charter of Independence—fulfilled our highest offices—lived and died an honor to our country. But he died in poverty, and ineffectually supplicated for a sum of money to relieve him from debt—a sum not amounting to \$100,000. The Marquis of Hastings goes out to the East Indies—is Governor General some eight or ten years, with a salary and appointments of \$300,000 per annum. He returns and dies in the public (not the East India) service, poor. The E. I. Company voted £60,000 to his family, and £20,000 to his son. In all about \$400,000. Truly these Leadenhall-street merchants "wear their cue with a difference."

Noah.

A Portrait.—"It is very common for those heroes who shine in the field, and make a great figure in the time of action, to make but a very poor one upon other occasions, and in matters of a different nature. We are astonished, when we see them alone and without their armies, to find what a difference there is between a general and a great man; to see what *low sentiments and mean things* they are capable of in private life: how they are influenced by jealousy and governed by interest; how disagreeable and odious they render themselves by their *haughty deportment and arrogance*, which they think necessary to preserve their authority, and which only serves to make them hated and despised."—*Rollin's History.*

Moral.

From Zion's Herald.

THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS AND TRIUMPH OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Immutable as the throne of Jehovah is the foundation of the Christian religion. And not more elegant and glorious is the blue pavilioned arch which encircles the universe—not more grand & sublime is the rainbow in the east, than the sublime superstructure that has been reared upon this foundation, or than the glorious galaxy of Christian benevolence and charity. Founded on the attributes of God, the edifice of the Christian system can never be moved. The storms of passion may beat against it—the thunders of tyrannical and despotic denunciation may endeavor to overthrow it—and the powers of darkness may exert their influence to destroy it; but it will stand unmoved. The success of revealed religion in the ages which have gone by has been glorious. Unparalleled in the annals of human affairs, is its present success. It is becoming the desire of nations—the joy of the whole earth. The way is gradually preparing at every point of the compass for the footsteps of Immanuel. Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands unto God, and the isles are waiting for his law—Christianity has taken the wing of light and his bearing its happy and moral—its salutary and reforming influence to every clime and every land; even where the savage tribes in their idolatry once bowed their knees to the rising sun, and offered up their human sacrifices to the great spirit of storm and darkness.

But leaving the past and present success of the Christian religion, with admiration, pleasure, and astonishment may we look through the bright vista of future years and contemplate its ultimate success and triumph, which are so glowingly portrayed in ancient prophecy. Among the many predictions to this point we will let the following quotations suffice. "And behold one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days. And there was given to him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations and languages, should serve him; his is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed." "But the saints of the Most High shall take the kingdom, and pos-

sess the kingdom for ever and ever." "And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the saints of the most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, all dominions shall serve and obey him."

These predictions are pregnant with the most important events. They portend the prostration of kings and the mighty ones of the earth from their elevated thrones,—the final overthrow and extirpation of anarchy,—of despotism, and all the governments of the world which are in opposition to the government of Jehovah. Then it may be asked, where are those brave heroes and mighty emperors, whose deeds and achievements have filled up the pages of history—who seated themselves upon thrones,—who rose,—who flourished,—who conquered; who pointed the thunder of their artillery at imperial cities and populous countries, and they were laid waste before them; who sounded the knell of peace and gave the signal of vengeance, and splendid empires and kingdoms trembled to the centre of their thrones. Where now are those conquerors? Their races were short, but splendid, like the brilliant star that twinkles on the horizon for a moment and disappears.

These predictions carry the eye of contemplation forward to that glorious era when the gospel shall have been preached and the banners of the cross unfurled, in all lands,—when nations will learn war no more—when there will be no more battles with confused noise and garments rolled in blood—when every disposition hostile to the peace of society shall be hushed in silence. Then violence shall no more be heard in the land, wasting nor destruction within our borders. They point to that period when Jesus Christ shall be king of nations as he is now king of saints, and shall reign by the power of his gospel in the hearts of all the dwellers upon earth. Then,

"To Him shall endless prayer be made,
And endless blessings crown his head;
His name like sweet perfume shall rise
With every evening sacrifice.

"People and realms of every tongue
Dwell on his love with sweetest song;
And infant voices loud proclaim
Their early blessings on his name."

They indicate a time when all the false doctrines and false systems of religion shall have passed away,—when all imposters and false teachers shall either have become trophies of divine grace or shall have passed off the stage. Finally, these predictions in their accomplishment, approximate to that day when the mighty seraph shall sound the knell of time, and when all the votaries of the Christian religion shall enter into the joy of their Lord, and shall shine as the sun in the kingdom of their Father—when the glory of the world shall all pass away—when imperial cities which have stood for ages, splendid kingdoms and empires shall have gone down the tide of time and vanished for ever—when the high sounding titles, of lords, earls, heroes, kings, and potentates will be known no more—when there will be no distinction but such as grace has made in the hearts & lives of men. Then on the one hand, the scoffers at religion and the votaries of all false systems of religion shall be doomed down to the shades of an eternal night, there to drink the cup of trembling; and on the other hand, the Christian will gaze with composure on the awful catastrophe of a burning world; survive the "wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," and possess a kingdom which cannot be moved—a kingdom which, after the billows of eternity, wave after wave shall beat against it and pass by, will remain unimpaired. For the accomplishment of the prediction above quoted, and elevation of Christians to eternal felicity, we rely upon the God of the armies of Israel, even the great I AM! who hath declared, "As the rain cometh down and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater, so shall my word be that goeth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." In short, we rely upon the Almighty arm of Jehovah, at whose word the proud waters of the Red sea and of Jordan divided and stood erect, so that Israel went through dry shod, yea, at whose mandate systems of world came teeming forth from chaos into being, the blue curtains of heaven were stretched out, and suns were lighted up.

C. R.

God has not promised long life to his ministers, but he has promised a crown of glory to the faithful.